FEINTS BY THE ENEMY. THE CONDITION OF OUR ADVANCED LINES.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21, 1861.

FALSE ALARMS AT WASHINGTON. There continues to be a general disposition among soldiers and civilians, on both sides of the river, to believe that our lines are in imminent danger of attack. It is said that many Washingtoniaus sat up till dawn last night, listening for the first roar of Benuregard's cannon. And to-day stories to the effect that 38 out of 42 of the pickets of one of our regiments had been cut off, that 300 Rebels had been killed near Fairfax Court-House, and that an attempt had been made to burn Long Bridge in boats, with ten incendiaries taken and two shot, found eager believers. The truth is, that the last 24 hours have been as quiet as possible, when the outposts of hostile forces are within two or three

miles of each other. NO REAL DANGER OF AN ASSAULT. Beauregard is said to be strengthening his advance at Fairfax, and Gen. McDowell is actively at work providing against possible movements of the enemy, but neither side seems prepared to take the initiative. Why, if the Rebel leaders intend to assail our intrenchments, they await the approach of Geus. Patterson's and McClellan's columns, to say nothing of the regiments daily pouring into Washington, is hard to discover. The most plausible supposition is that suggested last night, that the leaders deem an assault bad policy, but are obliged to feign some movement of the kind in order to humor their soldiers.

A GENERAL RECONNOISANCE One of your correspondents has just returned from a general reconnuisance. He visited all the camps, and the most advanced pickets, and found quiet everywhere. The only sign of the enemy which he could discover with a glass, was a palmetto flag, indicating the presence of South Carolina troops, which was flying three miles from the Connecticut encampment, and about the same distance from Fairfax Court-House, near the road thence to Alexandria. Lient, Tompkins was still at Falls Church, and the other regiments remained waere they have been posted since the Vienna affair. There is no apprehension whatever among the troops on the other side of the Potomac of a Rebel attack. The preparations there are only for the sake of thorough precaution, so that, in case the general conviction should chance to prove erroneous, everything may be secure.

If an attack should be made, the plan of the advanced force is all preurranged, although its details cannot, of course, be divulged. There is a general outery of disgust at Emory's promotion among the officers of the advance army in Virginia. There are no stores of provisions with the Ohio and Connecticut camps in Virginia. They are supplied from Washington each day. There is complaint in the advanced camps on account of the treedom with which passes are issued from Washington for the benefit of Secession sympathizers. Two of these were canceled to-day at the Connecticut camp. They were held by market women whose, husbands are in the Rebel force close at hand, and who were believed to furnish daily information to the

MASKED BATTERIES.

It is probable that all the roads between the advance posts of the enemy, and from them toward our lines, are covered by masked batteries. In addition to those discovered by Licut. Tompkins, to which allusion was made last night, it has been ascertained that there is one, and probably more, in the woods near Springfield, the first station from Alexandria on the Orange and Alexandria road, nine miles from Alexandria and eighteen from Manassas Junction. A force of several bundred protects them. It is believed that they have been erected within a week.

THE WARRENCE TO GEN. SCHENCK. The statement that Gen. Schenck was warned, while on his way to Vienna, of the presence of the Rebel force there has been received with some doubt. You may be assured that it is the fact, and that the advance was not made in ignorance. Gen. Schenck preferred to "go on And see !

The two captured Connecticut picket-men were victims of a rebel confidence game. They sought their dinner the other day at a house near their outpost, and made so favorable an impressionupon their hosts that they were invited also to ton, for the sake of freer enjoyment, but left their arms in a side room. Before the meal was over, they were waited upon by three Virginiaus, who suddenly grew so fend that they refused to be parted altogether, and since that time the Connecticut men have not been seen.

MOVEMENTS OF WAR MUNITIONS.

Eight cer loads of muskets have been sent from the Arsenal here to Harrisburg, and seven car loads of 24-pounder cannon balls have been brought to the

MOVEMENTS OF N. Y. REGIMENTS. The 18th and 38th N. Y. Regiments arrived fast night. The N. Y. 38th will go into camp to-morrow morning, on Georgetown Hights. We understand their old altered flint-locks will be immediately exchanged for Minié muskets.

THE MAINE REGIMENTS. The 4th Maine is in camp with the other Maino Regimente, near Meridian Hill. THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

The report which was published in some of the French papers, to the effect that the Garibaldi Guard is ill-subsisted, is totally untrue. We have the assurances of the field officers that they are in the best condition, and the letter from the Captain of the French Company, on which the reports are based, and which was written to private friends, has given occasion to much unfair criticism. The Captain will, to-morrow, publish a card refuting the charge of negligence on the part of the Government, or of the many friends of the regiment.

THE MISSION TO VENEZUELA.

Henry T. Blow of Missouri, newly appointed Minister to Venezuela, has been granted leave of absence from his post for a few weeks. His services will, for the present, be more useful at home than abroad. STOCK OPERATIONS.

It is said that stocks have advanced in Philadelphis on the faith of a speedy peace. We advise The followers of the Secresionists in Missouri, and

everybody who holds at the advanced figures to

DR. SLDER AND THE TARIFF DEPARTMENT. Secretary Chase has tendered Dr. Elder of Philadelphia a post h, the Tariff section of the Department.

THE GUN-BOAT LIDS.

One of the lowest bidders for the gun-boats was Mr. Westervelt of New-York, who bid at \$22,000 for seventy-five days. Others at the same rate were received from Baltimore. All bids for gun-boats from builders east of

New-York have been rejected. Eastern men will, however, have an opportunity to deprive Philadelphia, New-York, and Baltimore of the honor of constructing all, if they come down be-

We understand that the Secretary of the Navy has decided not to accept any of the bids for the building of the new Gun-boats. An average of prices will be adjusted and offers made for construction at specific sums. A circular has been prepared, a copy to be sent to each of the 200 bidders, proposing to give \$56,000 for a gun-boat constructed in 70 days; \$54,000, if in 90 days; and \$50,000, if in 105 days; the entire number of the boats being 25, of the class designated. If the acceptors exceed this number then they are to draw lots, or otherwise decide as to whom the contracts shall be awarded.

REMOVAL. Mrs. Douglas is in the city on a short visit.

She will make Chicago her residence. ENGLAND AND THE REBELLION. The last advices from England are expressive of a subdued tone of the Ministry in their policy toward this country. They are evidently satisfied of their mistake in assuming the success of the Southern rebellion, with the compliance of the North. But Mr. Bull is always most in the right when he is most in the wrong, and never confesses to a blunder. All accounts concur in representing the feeling of the people to be almost universal in favor of the Government. If we will recall Secession Consuls, and bring home traitorous Ministers resident, we shall not be

spit upon by Prime Ministers, nor have our

diplomatic representatives kicked by Secretaries

of Foreign Affaire.

THE CAPTURED PIRATES. A question is likely to be raised, of no little importance, in the case of the pirates who managed the Savannah. Where and how shall they be tried ! Our law of piracy provides that the pirate shall be taken before a Circuit Court of the United States in the district where he shall be brought or found. This must mean the district within which be shall be brought first, after his capture. Now, the crew of the Savannah were taken in the Minnesota to Hampton Roads, and there transferred to the Harriet Lane. Is this to be considered as bringing them within the district, and, if so, can a Circuit Court be created there by the President, there being none there at present? Gen. Butler, whose experience as a criminal lawyer has familiarized him with the statutes on this head, and who finds time to discuss such questions, has in his dispatches taken this point, and suggested that a Court be instituted at Fort Monroe to meet this and similar exigencies.

LOUISVILLE AND THE UNION. A recent letter from Louisville says that there is no business there of any kind. The city is unconditionally for the Union. Even Secessioniste dare not talk what they mean, but clothe their treasonable designs with the form of armed neutrality. A Union club in Louisville of ten days' growth numbers between 3,000 and 4,000 of the best men in the city.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MRS. LINCOLN AND FRIENDS.

Mrs. President Lincoln, Mrs. Grimsley, and Gen. Walbridge made an inspection of the various camps on the Virginia side this afternoon. After visiting the New-Jersey Regiments, on their way to Arlington Hights, and the 69th, just after leaving the 25th, they had a narrow escape. The carriage pole broke, the horses became unmanageable and the party were only rescued from imminent danger by the soldiers of the 25th.

FIELD TELEGRAPH. A field telegraph, under the superintendence of Engineer Rogers of New-York, who is the inventor, is in operation between Gen. McDowell's headquarters and the advance camps, and works to the war depot. The cordage differs from, and is thought to have advantages over, any hitherto used. It runs from reels as fast as

The Mount Vernon sailed for Hampton Roads to-night with dispatches and munitions of war.

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS. The New-York 8th Regiment German Rifles were sworn in this evening. Eight recruits re-fused to take the oath. Their uniforms were stripped from them, and they were drummed out of camp. The 18th and 14th New-York are in camp on Fourteenth street, beyond the New-York

DAMAGES TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The following excellent order has been issued: The following excellent order has been issued:

Head-quarters of the New-Jensey Broaders;
Casp Princeron, June 16, 1861.

A Board to make estimates and report to these head quarters the amount kind, and value of all private property taken and used, and of the damage done in any way to private property by reason of the occupation of this section of the country by the New-Jersey trougs, or any of them, since their entry into the Sixes of Virginia is hereby constituted. The following officers will constitute the Board: Major James S. Yard, Third Regiment, Capaia Rebert Gillerita; F. Second Regiment, Capaia Rebert Gillerita; F. Second Regiment, Capatan H. C. Perrice, Fourth Regiment; Lieutenant Franklin S. Muls, Third Regiment. H. C. Perrice, Fourist Residents, and proceed at croc to Third Regiment.

The board will organize without delay, and proceed at croc to the discharge of the duries reposed in them, and will, with all practicable dispatch, make their report to these Headquarters. The meeting of this Board will be held at these Headquarters on Monday, June 17, 1801, at 2 o'clock a. m. By order of Brig.-Gen. Bunyon.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

Henry Lee Scott has been appointed Inspector-General, and W. T. Sherman is detailed as Assistant in the same bureau.

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA. Affairs remain in the same condition at Alexandria as yesterday. The troops are kept on the alert, though no immediate cause of apprehension is discernable. The Ohio camp, however, is supposed to be directly menaced by the enemy, whose pickets and flags are visible from Gen. Schenck's Headquarters at a distance of about two miles.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21, 1861. All was quiet on the Virginia side of the Potomeo during last night, with the exception only that the stillness of the country was occasionally disturbed by the signal firing of the picket guards.

At the army headquarters in Washington this morn-ing all is calm, affording a striking contrast to the active ness operations of yesterday. Throughout last night and this morning the many Government teamsters have been engaged in hanting the necessary sup-plies for the troops, and the baggage of the constantly arriving military. The thermometer stands now (noon) at 1020 in the

their continued attacks upon the troops of the Government, bave impelled the Administration to adopt the most vigorous measures for their suppression, and I understand that the post of Brigadier-General, in consequence of the threatened condition of affairs in that State, has been conferred upon Senator James H. Lane, and that the celebrated Captain Montgomery has been appointed a Colonel; so that you will perceive that Governor Jackson, James S. Green, and their associates, will be well opposed by the leaders of the ultra party in Kansas.

It has leaked out smong Virginia Secessionists that the removal of the Confederate Congress to Richmond was merely a dedge to win over the wavering in the State to the support of Jeff. Davis's Secession movement. There was no intention to make Richmond the place of permanent occupancy, the object being to secede at their convenience whenever it was in the inof Jefferson D. & Co. is not difficult to transport, and Virginians need not be surprised at any time to learn that it had gone off in the last train.

Henry B. Tyler, Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, recently arrested in New-York, was to-day dismiss

The following general order has been issued from the

Adjutant-General's office:
"The Captains and 1st Lieutenants belonging to old "The Captains and 1st Lieutenants belonging to old regiments of the Army, whose appointment to the same grades in the new regiments raised, in conformity with the President's Proclamation of May 3, 1861, is announced in General Orders No. 33 of June 18, are to be considered as having been transferred, and will accordingly be mustered in their new regiments, and be borne upon the Army Register with the same date of rank, ordinary, held by them."

The 18th New York Regiment went into cannot the

The 18th New-York Regiment went into camp to

night, probably at Arlington. Five regiments, on this side of the Potomac, are under orders to march at a moment's notice, thus indica-

ting a preparation for sudden emergencies. The lat Massachusetts Regiment of Boston are camped midway between Georgetown and the Chain Bridge, and their pickets extend from the former point to the latter, a distance of three miles.

1st Lient. David Lewis, of the Metropolitan Rifles. of the District of Columbia Volunteers, was accidental ly and fatally shot this morning, at the Chain Bridge, by one of his comrades.

The President has appointed the following United States Consuls:

Ed. Trowbridge of Connecticut, at Berninda; William Perier Miles of Louisians, at Tripoli; Win. H. Naat of Kentucky, at Stattgardt; Win. Burb of Tennessee, at Tangleis; William H. Rassell of Missouri, at Iritelda de Culos; John E. Nes port of Penneylvania, at Tunk's Island; James thurchunat of California, at Valpuraleo; Chailes J. Smadell of Illineis, at Ceste. Robert M. Walsh of Penneylvania, at Legham; Arthur B. Bradford of Penneylvania, at Anney A. W. Crawford of Penneylvania, at Antwerp, John C. Underseod of Virginia, at Califox, Geo. True of Ohio. at Trinibad; James E. Vinton of Wissonski, at Hafter Ras, R. P. L. Esker of Ohio. at Materians, A. L. Wolf of Island at Bolse. Seth Webb, jc., of Massachusetts, Commercial Agent at Portsan-Prince. States Consuls:

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, June 21, 1861. The Fairfux, Orange, and Manassas roads, are now looked to with more interest by your correspondent, as Secession pickets are reported to have approached at times as near as Georges, about 8 miles out. The danger of being removed to Richmond ahead of the army prevents a personal visit to inquire into the truth

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, June 20, 1861. The morning session was occupied by signing the de aration. It was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties and each member came forward to the Secretary's deak and signed the parchment. In the afternoon, Prank H. Pierpout of Marion

County was unanimously elected Governor; Daniel Palsley of Muson County Lieutenant-Governor, and Mesers. Lamb, Paxhaw, Van Winkle, Harrison, and Lazar to form the Governor's Council. The election of an Attorney-General was postponed till Saturday. The Governor was formally inaugurated this after noon, taking in addition to the usual oath, one of

stringent opposition to the usurpers at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of redeeming the State from the bands of the Rebels. The message from Gov. Pierpont, favoring a strong militia organization, is expected in a day or two.

To-night the city is in a blaze of excitement. The bells are ringing, cannon firing, and fireworks being displayed. Everybody is rejoicing. There are no reliable details as yet concerning the

burning of the bridge near Piedmont. It is not thought here that the Rebels have gathered in any numbers. Major-Gen. McClellan to-day assumes command in person of the Western Virginia forces. He expects to have 15,000 men in the field before Saturday night. [The above appeared in only a portion of Friday's edition.]
WHEELING, Friday, June 21, 1861.

The Convention to-day adopted au ordinance relatprements of the public revenue, and providing for the appointment of an Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth. Also an ordinance fixing the salaries of certain officers.

A resolution was offered and referred, recommending to the Federal authorities the construction of a military road from Webster, on the North-Western Virginia Railroad, southward to a suitable point in South-Western Virginia. A resolution was adopted that a copy of the Decla

ration of Independence and signatures be forwarded to the President of the United States. The Convention adjourned over till Monday to afford

the Committee of Seventeen time to perfect an ordinance for the organization of the State militia.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, June 21, 1861. The Picayune of the 16th inst. says that there are parties now in New-Orleans who will undertake the capture of the steamer Brooklyn for \$100,000.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 16th inst. says that three plans have been suggested to the Council of De fense to sink or drive off the Nisgars from Mobile Point. It adds: "The Ningara will be obliged to get out of the way of an iron battery that will soon be after her.'

Governor Harris of Tennessee, in a message, recommends the passage of a law requiring payment to be reade of all sums one from the State to all persons or Governments on terms of peace, and advises such a policy toward the citizens of the belligerent States as the rules of war justify, and recommends the issue of Treasury Notes to pay the expenses of the Provisional Government, to be receivable as currency.

THE FUNERAL OF MAJOR WINTHROP.

New-Haven, Ct., Friday, June 21, 1861.

The funeral of Major Winthrop this afternoon was attended by a procession of over 1,000 persons, including the Veteran Grays, Governor's Foot Guard, Emmet Guard, Russell's School Batation, National Blues, Officers of the Horse Guard, City Government, Yale Students, &c. The hearse was draped in an American flag. During the passage of the procession up Chape street the bells were tolled and cannon fired. The flags throughout the city were at half mast, and many of the stores on Chapel street were draped in mourning

> THE TROOPS AT ELMIRA. ELMIRA, Friday, June 21, 1861.

The 26th Regiment, Col. Christian, left at 10 o'clock for Washington. Five regiments are now here, and will be mustered in the United States service for two years immediately. Uniforms for two regiments arrived to-day and were distributed. They are fine look ing, and superior to those furnished the other regiments which have left here.

TROOPS EN ROUTE.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 21, 1861. The 2d Wisconsin Regiment passed through her this afternoon for Washington. It was welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd of citizens and before leaving partook of refreshments, which had been abundantly provided in the park,

IMP ORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

REAPPEARANCE OF GOVERNOR JACKSON. He Suddenly Disappears Again.

ANOTHER BATTLE

DEFEAT OF THE HOME GUARDS.

THEY MAKE A GALLANT DEFENSE.

SEVERE LOSS OF THE STATE TROOPS

ST. Louis, Mo., Friday, June 21, 1861. The Democrat leans from Syracuse, about 25 iles south of Boonsville, that an expedition, nearly 1,000 strong, with four pieces of artillery, under Capt. Tupper of the regular service, left Booneville on Wednesday night, and reached this

place at 10 a. m. yesterday. Gov. Jackson with 500 men arrived here on Tuesday, and after impressing the property of both enemies and friends, being afraid of pursuit, suddenly left yesterday morning, proceeding southward toward Warsaw. Our forces bave gone forward to-day, but there is little hope of overtaking the fleeing party.

A battle took place at sunrise Tuesday morning between 800 Union Home Guards, under Capt. Cook, near the town of Coll, where they camp, and a large party of Secessionists, from Warsaw and the surrounding country, in which 15 Guards were killed and 20 wounded, many of them severely injured, and 30 prisoners taken. Most of the Guards were in a large barn when the firing began, but they immediately sprang to arms. It is said that they killed 40 of the attacking party before being overpowered by superior numbers. Nearly all of them finally escaped, and are all ready to join our forces, to dispute the passage of the State troops.

Capt. Cook reached here this morning in disguise. He says not one-half his force was armed, and only two hundred participated in the fight. He hastened forward to overtake and connect with Capt. Totten.

Some of Gov. Jackson's party went west from ere on Wednesday night by railroad, taking

what rolling stock they could, and destroying the rest, and burned Laramie Bridge, a costly structure, six miles west of here.

Syracuse is now protected by Federal troops. Among several letters captured in Booneville, by Gen. Lyon embracing orders from head-quarters to destroy the bridges on the North Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Pacific Railroads, and instructions to different officers and individuals respecting the organization of troops, &c., one enumerating the arms and ammunition seized at Liberty Arsenal some time since, the

last as follows: 8 brass and 12 iron six-pounders, 166 balls, 380 pounds canister, 53 strap shot, 380 fixed rounds, 180 muskets, 224 rifles, 121 carbines, 811 pistols, 469 sabers, 39 artillery swords, 4,000 pounds can non powder, 9,900 pounds musket powder, 4,800 pounds rifle powder, 180,000 musket cartridges. 9,000 musketoon do., 17,500 rifle do., 58,000 pistel do., 10,000 blank do.

Up the River-Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair following Gov. Jackson to Beeneville-War Rumors-Proclamation from Col.

Borrastein. m Our Special Correspondent. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Monday, June 17, 1861.

Our stay at Hermann lasted only three or four hours. The resources offered to strangers by that exclusively German town are not extensive. We (another nomadijournalist and ego) climbed the limestone bluff, which is a bundred feet perpendicular above the railroad, end, lying down upon the flat, hot rocks, surveyed the indescribably muddy river, the plain dwellings, with aparound them; the little brick church, with a long, black wooden cross imbedded in the front wall; the terraced Catawba vineyards on the abrupt hills which environ the town, and the men, women, and children, in their light Sunday clothing, chatting in groups along the sidewalk fronting the river, or discussing their wine and inger beer at little round tables in the open salcons.

The last views were not of the class to which distance lends enchantment; so we "marched down again." More pative wine is produced in the vicin ty Hermann than at any other point west of the vine yards around Cincinnati. Some consider this Missour wine the best made to the Union; but a quart which we secured under the seductive influence of this recomdation: " Best Catawba wine for sixty cents a bottle, did not convert us to that opinion. It had a dull, spiritless taste, quite inferior to the rich, fruity flavor of the best Ohio Catawba. A few drafts were sufficient to strengthen us in the faith that

"Sweetest and best, Is the wine of the west, On the back of the beautiful river."

At I in the evening, the steamer War Eagle came

along, bound up the river. We went on board, as did also the commander of the Hermann Home Guard, with two telegraphic dispatches of two lines each, concertaing the transportation of treeps, which he handed the master of the beat to read. After scratinizing them intently for five minutes, during which at least a dozen passengers had read them over his shoulder, their purport seemed to dawn dimit upon the captain's brain, and he averred that it was all right. Thereupon, 49 sappers and miners of the regular army came on board, en route for Jefferson, led by a captain whose eyes and beard convey strong remitiscences of old John Brown. These sappers and miners are nearly all Germans; physically they are fine fellows, with sinewy limbs and full, deep chests; and they are said to be extremely efficient. Their captain, a Swede, who was employed in the same department in the Crimean war, claims that they can construct, in twenty-four hours, a bridge five hundred feet in length, sufficient for the crossing of infantry. Their uniform is a Kos-suth hat, the rim on the left side turned up, with a button and drooping feather, grav woolen frock, with bright red collar and facings, and dark mixed pants, with a stripe of red. From their broad belt around the waist, depend a long saler and a cartridge-box, and they are armed with Shurp's rifle carbine. With their blankets booped over the left shoulder and under the right arm, their canteens of water, slung behind them and their white cotton sacks at their sides, stamped U. S.," and sufficient to hold eight or ten days' rations, they are well equipped for bard service. The War Eagle soon started up the great, muddy

river, which, in the deepening twilight, lost some of its repulsiveness. Along one shore its troubled face had turned to dark, glossy green; near the other it had put on a rich, shining, golden hue; while between them, far up the stream, trendled a long, narrow, purplish ripple. The sappers and miners upon the deck drinking their o fice from tin cupe, dipping it from a buge kettle, and making a frugal supper of slices of light bread moistened in it. At breakfast this morning ham was added to their repeat. The corn along the shores of the river is unusually backward; the wheat generally is out.

Our boat arrived here early this morning; but we are the day after the fair. Mesers. Lyon and Blair, with their command, left upon three steamers, last night, for Booneville, fifty miles above, where Claib. Jackson and the other rebellions State officials were at latest accounts, collecting the militia and preparing to show fight. The telegraph and the roads above here are in the hands of the Rebels; and our only prospect of reaching the scene of action is to await a steamer, with more Government treops, which is expected here this evening.

Order reigns in Jefferson City. There are no troop here, except about five hundred from one of the St Louis German regiments, who are quartered in the C-pitol, and commanded by Col. Boernstein. The chairs and desks have been removed from the legislative balls, and in lies of the traiters who attempted last Winter, to precipitate Missouri out of the Union, and then adjourned sine die at midnight, in a wild panie caused by a report that Federal troops were coming to arrest them, they are now occupied by the loyal Gurman Republicans of Missouri, who have turned out promptly to fight treason and traitors. F flought, while visiting the Representatives' Hall, that the lifesize portrait of Col. Benton, taken while he was in his prime, and was one of the finest-looking men of lies day, seemed to look down on them with unusual counplacency.

The air is full of war rumors of all descriptionsreports of fighting at Independence, Kansas City, and Booneville, and at various other points, but nothing well authenticated. Union men are coming into Jeferson from various parts of the State to obtain arms and obtain permission to form themselves into Home Guards. Col. Boernstein has just issued a preclamation to the people, assuring them of protection in their perons and property.

IMPORTANT FROM WILLIAMSPORT AND HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 21, 1861. The American's correspondent at Williamsport says rustworthy information has been received that a Cederate force of 11,000 from Harper's Ferry, with four impressed men, are encamped at Stephenson's De-pot, four miles this side of Winchester, and ten miles from Martinsburg.

In Berkeley County, 700 men compose the entire Confederate force, about 450 of whom are encamped our miles north of Martinsburg. Seventy cavalry and 60 infantry are at Bunker's Hill, and others between that point and the Potomac. Gen. Cadwalader is still at Williamsport, with 6,000

men. The Rebel pickets are at the river opposite, and threaten to bombard the town. Two 34-pounders and an 8-inch howitzer were planted by Gen. Cadwalader on the hill between the town and river last night. The people are frightened. Many have left, and others are preparing for flight. A body of United States cavalry oined Gen. Cadwalader yesterday. The movements of the troops are unknown, but they are anxions for a flubt.

A note from the correspondent of the Associated Press at Hagerstown, says neither Col. Bowman nor the private of the 8th Pennsylvania Volunteers, taken prisoners opposite Williamsport, Wednesday, have since been heard from. The soldiers are greatly excited in consegence, and threatened to arrest Dr. Magill of Hagersown and hold him as hostage, but gave up their pur-

on's column in a day or two.

A dispatch from Harper's Ferry to The Washington States confirms the report that 300 Confederate troopers arrived at the Ferry yesterday and completed the work of destruction, burnt the rifle factory and the Shenandoah bridge, and run a large first-class locomo tive, that was left on the track, off the abutment of the e into the river. They said they were instructed to blow up every house in town on which a Union flag should be found. Fortunately there was none.

They commenced to arrest all the Union men near and succeeded in securing 11, whom they took off. The balance, 50 in number, they pursued to the river, into which they jumped, and swam across to the Maryland shore. They fired at them in the water, but all escaped without a wound, though two of them had balls pass through their hats. The Government should send protection to these unfortunate people as

soon as practicable. They took all the gun-stocks, to the number of about

50,000, that were in the rifle factory. The Star has also a dispatch from Bedford, Penn. announcing the arrival of a messenger from Cumber and from Col. Wallace, who reports that Col. Wallace had started his baggage toward Bedford, and intrenched himself on the north side of the town, to await the approach of the Secession army from Romney.

The latter, on ascertaining that he was meet them, retired again to Romney.

He has sent to Gen. Patterson for aid to drive them from Romney, and received a reply that two regiments would immediately be sent to Bedford to join him.

> ADVANCE OF THE REBELS. FORTRESS MUNROE, June 20, ?

Via Baltimone, June 21, 1861. The Union pickets of the outposts at Hampton, and about - miles from this place, were driven into camp last night by a superior force of Rebels. It has en ascertained that the latter have been extending their works toward this point with the atmost activity. A rebel battery, mounting five guns, has been re-

cently thrown up about four miles from Hampton, on a commanding position, and is supported by a strong force of rebels, which recently crossed the James River, six miles above Newport News. To-day, Gen. Butler sent forward a strong detachment, consisting of a section of two pieces of artillery, Duryce's Zouaves, the 3d New-York Volunteers, Col. Townsend, and the Steuben Volunteers, the whole

under the direction of Capt. Smith of the United States Topographical Engineers, for the purpose of making a full reconnoisance of the enemy's position. The troops took one day's provisions with them. A sharp skirmish with the enemy is anticipated.

ADVANCE OF BOTH ARMIES, &C. BALTIMORE, Friday, June 21, 1861. The Washington Star says that Gen. McDowell

as advanced his lines four miles toward Fairfax. The Confederate flag can be seen two miles from the camp. Both parties have advanced, but there have

been no indications of an attack. Marshal Bonnifant is summoning witnesses from Baltimore County to appear before the United States Grand Jury on Monday, in the case of John Merriman, both as to burning the bridges and acts against Union men in the vicinity. The Grand Jury are all uncondi-

> EXCITEMENT IN HARRISBURG. HARRISBURG, Friday, June 21, 1861.

Our city has been all excitement to-day. News was eceived here by the State authorities that Col. Walace's command, at Cumberland, Md., had been hemmed in by a rebel force numbering over 10,000 men, and that all retreat had been cut off. Two regiments of the volunteer reserve corps-Col.

mediately armed, equipped, and furnished with four days' rations. They leave here to-night, by way of Hopewall and Bedford. Intelligence has also been received here that the workmen engaged in preparing the ground for the new amp near the Maryland line, at New-Freedom, York

Biddle's Rifles and Col. Simmons's Infantry-were im-

County, were fired on by a body of Maryland Rebels, and two severely wound THE MAINE STATE LOAN.

Augusta, Me., Friday, June 21, 1861. Offers for the Maine State Loan from par to four per cent premium have been made largely in excess of

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION. LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 21, 1861, It is generally conceded that the Union candidate

for Congress are exceen in all the districts except No. 1, where Mr. Burnett & undoubtedly elected. ACCIDENT-MOVEMENTS OF STATE TROOPS.

ALBANY, Friday, June 21, 1861. This afternoon, while Acting Sergeant Blowers, of Company B, 10th Zouave Regiment, was drilling a squad of recruits, and going through the motions of loading and firing, one of the muskets, which happened to be loaded, was discharged, the ball striking I under the eye, passing out the back of his head, killing him instantly. The deceased was about twenty-five

years of age.

Much activity prevails in the Adjutant-General's

Department, and the preparation of regiments for de parture goes on rapidly Col. Frisby's and Col. Phelp's regiments are moved

into the city from the camps. Col. Ladue's regiment is under marching orders. Senator Spinola has been in the city urging the

speedy equipment of Col. Kerrigan's regiment, and received assurance that no delay should occur.

Other regiments will be moved forward next week.

ARRIVAL OF PIREARMS

It is reported that the Bavaria, secently arrived, rought 170 eases of arms, many of the boxes double the usual size. The number of arms is estimated as between 8,000 and 10,000 stand.

THE ADVANCE OF THE NIN FRE (N. Y.)

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuns.

DANNESTOWN, June 15, 1861.

We started from Camp Cameron on Monday, June 10, and marched (at 5 a. m.) through to a place called Rockville, Md., 18 miles from our camp, where we arrived about 5 p. m. The road was lonely and the sun was scorehing, notwithstanding which only five men out of the whole regiment gave out, and they were as well as could be the next day. We had eleven wagons to carry our camp equipage, and the horses suffered a great deal more than the men, from appearance. We say over at Rockville one day, where the 1st New-Hampshire Regiment, who had proceeded us, lay on the opposite side of the Fair Ground, where us, lay on the opposite side of the l'air Ground, where we were encamped together, Our battalion drill in the afternoon was made the

we were encamped together.

Our battalion drill in the aftermoon was made the occasion for one of the finest scenes it has ever been my lot to witness. The two regiments—the 2th and the New-Hampetire—formed in hollow square, and the whole body sing the hymn, "My Country 'it sof Thee." After which, prayers by our different chaplists, and tren singing "The Star Spangled Banner." We were then dismiseed, and, putting our arms away, all returned to the parade-ground—the New-Hampetire regiment on one side and the 9th Regiment on the other. After cheering until we were almost hourse, there seemed to be a spontaneous outbreak of friendship on the part of each, for they rushed like madmen from each side, shaking hands, toseing caps into the air, embracing, and some of the Dutchmen in our regiment (for we have a Dutch company) kiesing one another for joy. Could any regiment of Secasionists have witnessed that scene, they would instantly have returned to their allegiance to the best Government that was ever formed for mortal man to live under.

The next morning we started on our march again, and reached this place about 3 p. m., without any accident of any kind occurring on the route.

Just now a party of us returning from the well, where we had been to get some water, down in the woods, about 2 of a mile from our encampment, came across a horse, all saddled and bridled; it looked rather suspicious, so we willed in ambush for awhile, until we saw a man who had been noticed about the camp

across a horse, all saddled and bridlod; it looked rather suspicious, so we wisted in ambush for awhile, until we saw a man who had been noticed about the examp for some time, and seized him, horse, notes and all; and I should not wonder if we should have to shoot him, as the proofs are of the most positive kind; he takes it very hard, crying and begging to be let go, but I think they will hold on to him.

I suppose that by to-morrow morning we will proceed on our journey toward Harper's Ferry, where, it is presumed, we will have a brush, if the cowardly threves dare make a stand, which they have not done as yet.

This place, where we are now, is composed of twelve This place, where we are now, is composed of twelve houses, three barns, blacksmith shop, greecry store, and lots of worm lence. There are a great many reports as to our not getting any good feed, and of parties of 30 and 40 leaving the regiment on account of the officers not knowing their business, &c. Now all this is an unfounded abshood. There were only 30 who would not take the oath, who were stripped and drummed out of the camp, and they, to make a good appearance in the city, have appear these reports. As to provisions, we have bacon, fresh beef trace a week, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, &c., and I think I will get no better fare at most of the largest cites in the States. But there are always growlers in every place, and half-grown boys or men in this regiment who thought they were going out on a p'easure party for a month or two, to live on the fat of the land, find instead that they get good substantial food. All of the men look fine, strong and hearty, and when they get back to New-York will be much healthier men than when they left.

PORTS-OFFICIAL ORDER FROM THE DUKE OF NEW-CASTLE.-The following official order appears in the Montreal papers of Tuesday. It will be seen that Eugland is fulfilling the promise of interdicting the shelter

Jeff. Davie's pirates in any British ports;
Downing Street, June 1, 1861.
Sire: You are already aware that the Queen Sin: You are already aware that the Queen is desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest which appears to be imminent between the United States and the so-called Confederate States of North America. I have now to inform you that, in order to give full effect to this principle, Her Majesty has been pleased to interdict the armed ships, and, always the privateers of both parties from carrying prices made by them into the ports, habber, we isteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, or any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

It is Her Majesty's desire that this prohibition should be forthwith notined to all proper authorities within her dominions, and I am to desire that you take measures to secure its effectual observance within the limits of your Government.

Thave, &c.

NEWCASTLE.

(Signed)

Overnor the Right Honorabie Sir E. W. HEAD, Bart., &c.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD MAN,-Mr. Isaac Howell, aged We years, a resident of Kent avenue, died yesterday afternoon, from the effects of a done of laudanum, saministered by himself, the high previous. Some empty vials were found secreted between the bedclothes, indicating that the deed was done with deliberation. Inability to de say laber by which he could support himself, is assigned as the probable cause. The Coroner

THE BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The Clerk of this Court has issued the fellowing notice to the bar: "Jury trials of causes on the July Calendar will not be taken up, nor any Jury impanueled, for the July term until the 18th of that month, when the first twenty causes will be placed on the day calendar. The Trial term will continue for one week only. Notes of issue for the July term must be filed on or before the lat of next month." The following is the Calendar for Monday, June 24: Equity Causes Nov. 3, 4, 8, 15, 21, 25, 69, 74, 79, 80, 84, 90. Jury Causes — Mos. 39, 49.

TRIBULATIONS OF A SHOWMAN.—Mr. Henry Cochow, a resident of this city, has recently effected his scoape from the land of the chivarious South, where, according to his scoape from the land of the chivarious South, where, according to his scoape from the had a hard time of it. For some years past he has been engaged in exhibiting a series of pictures—illustrative of American history—through the Southern States. At the time the Secondaries of the Country—through the Southern States. At the time the Secondaries that part of the country. He therefore made his way for kindy where he supposed that more liberal views prevailed. His exhibitions were given on board a steemer, and striving she city of Columbia, Ky, he moored his vessel and advertised his "show." Shertry after his servival he was waited upon by a Committee, who told him to take down the American flag that was waving over his establishment and put up the Secondaries was waving over his establishment and put up the Secondaries of the way of the committee of white resised to do, and the Committee left with threats of vengeance. Subsequently his beat was attacked in the night by suggeance. Subsequently his beat was attacked in the night by a large party of Kentuckians. Mr. C. and he assistants made what resistance they could but were overpowered by numbers, his property, worth \$7,000, was destroyed, one of his mean was hung, and another sufficed the loss of his ears, while the others were impressed into the service of the Secondary Mr. Gochow had a narrow secope with his life, and reached Claciment after enduring great indiguifes and hardships. He is now at weak at his trade (wood engraving) in New York, but expects son to join the Army of the Republic and retailste the wrongs he has endured.

CHARGE AGAINST A TEMPERANCE LECTURER .- Mr.

Supposed Incendiary Fire.—About 1 o'clock yes-terday a fire was discovered in an unoccupied building in Hubert street, near Graham avenue, E. D. It was extinguished by the Police before much damage was done. Subsequent semination showed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the Po-lice were instructed to keep a sharp look out upon the premises.

Il years of age, was arrested yesterday charged with attemptis to pees counterfeiting bills on the Bull's Head and Catastian Banks. Fifteen dollars in the sportous bills were found on haston. He states that he resides in Hudson, N. Y., and the poverty induced him to attempt to pees the maney. He was a supplied by Junice Councily.